THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE
PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

I WILL CONTRACT FOR
One or two thousand gallons of
HIGHWINES,
Payable in Salt or Cash,
Both delivered here by the first of April.
Or will exchange
Salt, for Whiskey or Flour.
Apply at the corner of Water and Market Streets, Pittsburgh.
F. B. HOLMES.
Feb. 14, 1809.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Books and Stationary,
AND FOR SALE AT
ZADOK CRAMER'S
Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.
All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

(In continuation.)
RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

WILLOUGHBY'S Family Bible, with notes, explanations, and plates, folio.
Brown's self interpreting Bible, folio.
Collin's Bible, with elegant plates, 4to.
Carey's ditto.
New-York, Boston, and Edenburgh editions of ditto, folio, quarto, octavo, and duodecimo.
Pocket Bibles, Woodward's edition.
—— ditto in two volumes, neat binding.
Doddridge's Family expositor: or paraphrase, and version of the New Testament, with Critical notes, &c. &c. 6 vols. 8vo.
Orten's Expositor of the Old Testament, with devotional and practical reflections, for the use of families, 6 vols. 8vo.
Burden's history of the Holy Bible 2 vols. 8vo.
ditto Oriental Customs, or an Illustration of the sacred Scriptures, 8vo.
Gasten's Scripture account of the faith and practice of Christians, forming a complete concordance of all the articles of faith and practice taught in the Holy Scriptures, 8vo.
Fleming's Fulfilling of the Scriptures, or an essay shewing the exact accomplishment of the word of God in his works performed and to be performed, containing some rare histories of the works and the servants of God in the Church of Scotland.
Hunter's sacred Biography, or the history of the Patriarchs, to which is added the history of Deborah, Ruth and Hannah, being a course of lectures delivered at the Scotts Church, London wall, 4 vols.
Primitive truth and order vindicated from modern misrepresentation: with a defence of Episcopacy, particularly that of Scotland, against the attack made on it by the late Doctor Campbell of Aberdeen, in his lectures on ecclesiastical histories, by the right Hon. John Skinner, to which is added a review of Doctor Haweis' Church history.
Sermons on the dignity of man, translated from the German of Zollikofer by the Rev. Wm. Tooke, F. R. S. 2 vols.
Some remarkable passages in the life of Col. James Gardiner, with an appendix relating to the ancient family of the Monroes of Foulis, by P. Doddridge, D. D.
Scotts vindication of divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.
A companion of the festivals and fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, by John H. Hobart, A. M.
Harvey's meditations.
Willison's impartial testimony.
The Gospel its own Witness, by A. Fullar, D. D.
Law's serious call to a Devout and Holy life.
Knox's Moral and Religious essays.
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Welch's forty-eight select Sermons, his farewell Sermons, and his life and sufferings.

(To be continued.)

PROPOSALS
BY ZADOK CRAMER, PITTSBURGH, (PENN.)
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A
HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE:
IN WHICH IS COMPREHENDED,
A VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF LITERATURE AND OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES,
In the Western parts of Pennsylvania.

BY JAMES WILSON.

THE advances of society in that part of Pennsylvania, which lies west of the Alleghany Mountains, have been surprising. Its population has increased with uncommon rapidity; agriculture, manufactures, commerce, intellectual and other refinements have almost kept pace with its advancing population; and a very great number of congregations, under the direction of the several branches of the Presbyterian church, have been formed.

These considerations render this part of the Union, an interesting object of enquiry. An attempt, however humble, to record the past and present state of Western Pennsylvania relative to refinement and religion, is laudable. Though this small work is styled the *History of Jefferson College*, yet the author has endeavoured to trace the advances of science in the west, and its influence on society. In doing this, Jefferson College, in Cannonsburg, has been his meridian line. Its utility in the diffusion of science, merits this distinction. If this work shall add any thing to the respectability of the Western Country; the liberality of those who may be disposed to contribute towards its publication will not be thrown away.

Canonsburg, August 19, 1808.

The author of the work contemplated in these proposals is known to us; and we think that his integrity in recording the history of Jefferson College' and of literature in the Western Country may be depended upon: He has also been furnished with the best documents that could be obtained on the subject of which he writes.

Rev. Dr. John M'Millan,
Rev. Dr. James Dunlap,
Samuel Miller, A. M.

Conditions.

1. *This work shall be printed on good paper with a new type, in one duodecimo volume of about* 300 *pages.*

2. *The price to subscribers, substantially bound, one dollar.*

3. *Those who procure eight subscribers, and become responsible for the money, shall have one copy gratis.*

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at this office; at the office of the Tree of Liberty; at Drennan's store, Elizabeth-town; at Roberts's store, Canonsburg, at Brown's store, Greensburg; and at Zadok Cramer's bookstore, Pittsburgh. Those gentlemen who hold subscription papers, are requested to return them by the 10th of March, to Zadok Cramer, or John Roberts, merchant, Canonsburg.

To be Sold or Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,
THE BRICK FERRY HOUSE,
Above the ship yard.

On the premises are a Stone Quarry, and a good situation for a boat yard.—Likewise a convenient seat for a brewery. Terms of sale or rent made known by applying to
ANDREW WATSON,
On Grant's Hill.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1809.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. JOHN ROBINSON, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th days of March next, for the purpose of settling their notes and accounts. Also, all those who have any claims against the estate, are desired to present them at the same time and place to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement.
ROBERT M'FARLAND, *Ex'r.*
Feb. 10th, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Venango County, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said court has appointed the third Monday in March next for a hearing of me and my creditors, at the court in Franklin, where all persons concerned are desired to attend.
ELI GRANGER.
Warren, Feb. 4, 1809.

Mathematical Instruments.

Zadok Cramer, as agent for
THOMAS BIGGS,
Mathematical & Optical Instrument Maker,
No. 66, South Second Street,
Philadelphia,

WILL receive orders and have them executed as soon as the distance will permit, for any article the said Biggs makes or may have on hand, viz. Surveying Compasses, of the minute or nonius description, and of the plain kind, made by F. Rittenhouse, T. Whitney, and of his own manufacture, of the most complete workmanship, and warranted good in all respects. Cases of Instruments, two or four pole Chains, Protractors, Plotting Scales, Gunter's Scales, single Dividers, sets of plotting instruments without cases, Quadrants, Sextants, Telescopes, Perspective Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Reading and Burning Glasses, Brass parallel rulers, Globes, Guaging rules and rods, Prisms, tubes of brass, &c. &c.

Orders for the above, or any other of the mathematical or optical kind, will be thankfully received at Zadok Cramer's Book Store, Market street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 2, 1809.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price 25 cents,)
BY ZADOK CRAMER,
THE HAPPY VOYAGE COMPLETED
AND THE
SURE ANCHOR CAST:
A SERMON,
Occasioned by the death of Capt. J. Parsons,
Preached at Newburyport,
BY THE REV. JONH MURRAY:
To which is added
THE LAST JUDGEMENT,
A Poem, by Dr. Watts.

THIS pamphlet is richly worth the attention of every man who wishes to promote the principles of piety, virtue, and moral duty in his family. Its style is peculiarly fascinating to young people, and the author's address to the widow of the deceased, is feeling, consoling, and sympathetic, and his admonitions to the orphan children do great credit to his heart.
Jan. 4, 1809.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
The Farmers Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1809.
☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at* 50 *cents per dozen. Price single,* 6 1-2 *cents.*
Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s.* Tow Linen at 2*s.* and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,
50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.
Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by
BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

TO
Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.
July 4, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.
Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

From the Albion of Dec. 4.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS
FOR THE WEEK.

The anxious expectation in which we have been for some time, of intelligence from the theatre of war, has in some measure been satisfied, though not precisely in the manner we could have hoped. Our information, however, is still very scanty, though it is so far sufficient to ensure our conclusion, that Gen. Blake has met with some serious reverses in

SPAIN;

but we feel some consolation in the hope, that although we have no doubt of the several conflicts in which he has been engaged, his being enabled to effect his retreat in good order, without being attacked by an army so much superior to him. We know not how to account for this, but that the right wing of the French army must either have suffered greatly in these continual contests, which prevented them from pursuing these advantages, or that they were in want of provisions, or some other necessary means to enable them to pursue, or, which may be as probable as either of these, they were immediately dispatched to reinforce the centre near Burgos, with a view to annihilate the force opposed to the French Emperor in that quarter. Of their want of provisions, indeed, we must still preserve our former opinion; and still entertain the hope that this may be the principal cause of this failure of molestation. In looking at the map with some attention, we cannot easily persuade ourselves to think, that, with such a body of forces hanging upon his right flank, and ready to attack his rear, unless he can import numerous fresh hordes from France, now that he can keep the coast open near Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, the French Emperor or Marshal Ney will venture to advance much beyond Burgos. On his left, should he attempt to push forward by that route, we trust that the brave Palafox will make that successful resistance, for which he has been already celebrated; and in front, we hope, he will have to face an army of patriots, though not of veterans, that will not prove inferior in spirit and courage to their countrymen. From Arragon and Catalonia, it is true, the recent advantages of the French in Old Castile having occasioned a want of recent communications; but, so far as we can collect from the Spanish papers which have reached us, the patriotic cause is gaining gound on and near the Mediteranean shores. We still have no account of the Usurper of

FRANCE

from the seat of war; who is either enveloped amongst his own troops, and devising plans for overcoming the resistance he so unexpectedly meets with, and finally for subjecting Spain; or, perhaps, when he finds himself soiled, as in Egypt, before his shameful and cowardly sculking from that country, to avoid the disgrace of a surrender to the *cowardly* English. Who, then, was the coward, it may by asked; And whose was the *invincible* legion that lost his standard? If he fears a similar result in Spain, he may be meditating a plan to depart from the scene of it, to throw the odium off his own shouldiers, by fixing it on an inferior. Yet we fear, so long as he can import his numerous supplies of robbers from France, and can find any means whatever at the risque of "pestilence and famine," and every destructive measure of wanton carnage and unfeeling bloodshed, he will have little remorse in sacrificing his conscripts or his veterans, to satiate his ambition or glut his revenge, by myriads and myriads. Yet, by an indirect communication we have heard something of his return to Paris, and from thence to Bordeaux; but in such a circuitous way, that it can only be meant, in our opinion, as an alarm to the emperor of Germany. In the present state of the Continent, we cannot see what other object he can have in view, by going so far out of his way as Frankfort? Through the medium of Dutch papers, news from Paris, so late as the 17th, take no notice of the Spanish papers; though the contest between Marshal Ney and General Blake were only about 450 miles distant from it. Perhaps they were not interesting enough to be transmitted as speedily as might have been, especially on the earlier days of these hard fought engagements. We may prepare ourselves however, to look for some early intelligence, which from the Spanish information recently arrived, will no doubt be magnified into a total annihiliation of the Spanish army.

PORTUGAL,

affords us but little information, excepting the existence of a mal-content party at Oporto, to which we sufficiently alluded in our last. We should have wished to find that the Portuguese were more sanguine in their own cause, and that they had the spirit of emulation in a higher degree than seems at present to possess them. We should be very reluctant in coupling such a phlegmatic disposition with the causes for the convention of Cintra; though we have had our thoughts long treasured up on this subject, which we deemed it most prudent and politic to withhold. Far be it from us to attempt to inflame the public mind, and by rash and indiscreet means, to injure the cause we profess to espouse and support. Enough and too much has been said upon that subject; though we may soon expect to hear a little more of it, now that Sir Harry Burrad has arrived, to give in his narrative. Without that we are ready to admit, the enquiry would not have been complete; but in adverting to the very few hours that the chief command developed upon him, or in the part he took in the armistice and the convention, we cannot help thinking, that he and the other gallant officers might have been much better employed in Spain, than in being recalled home, to give in a narrative of what common sense, in our steady and uniform opinions from the first, could scarcely be ignorant of. But when persons ignorant either of military or naval affairs, or the nature of a country by land or its approaches by water, will unblushingly undertake to pronounce dogmatically, and to clamour imperiously at occurrences of which they know no more than a baby, no wonder that such confusions are produced, and so much animosity and virulence excited. We have a right to feel gratified in the correctness of our remarks; and we can have no reason to fear that they will be shaken by any testimony which is yet to be given.

SWEDEN,

Since our last, has offered us information of the nature of the recommencement of hostilities. In a part of our last impression, we had the satisfaction of stating, that our want of honor from the Russians, the first accounts of which were so very imperfect, were not well founded. For the honor of the human character, even in an enemy, we feel a pleasure in relating, that in this respect the strictest honor was preserved. The result of the measure, on the immediate resumption of hostilities, was ultimately in favor of the Swedes.

AMERICA,

still maintains the measures of the embargo, in partiality which its President inflexibly perseveres in to France. Much expectation is attached by the commercial world to the suspension to this odious and destructive measure, on the meeting of Congress; but whether the Federalist party will be enabled to succeed, we must for some further time remain in uncertainty. Speculation, however, is afloat on the subject both in that country and in London; and even policies are said, to have been opened, on the probability or otherwise of this takplace on or before New Year's Day.

RUSSIA,

whose Emperor has returned to St. Petersburgh, was received with none of those marks of respect, which the people have usually manifested on similar occasions.—Letters have been seen of the 4th ult. which state that the public discontent was daily augmented, against his tame subserviency to the Corsican despot, the tendency of which it was not difficult to imagine, though the cautious language they contain, is a proof that they have not expressed the whole of their sentiment.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, February 22, 1809.

In the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, on the 1st. February.

A committee was appointed to enquire whether any improper attempts have recently been made in the Congress of the U. States, to restrain the freedom of debate, and whether a free investigation of the measures of government in the house of representatives, by any representative of the people of Massachusetts, has been made the ground of publick and personal insult, by other members, with the apparent view to intimidate him in the discharge of his duty, or to force him to the alternative of losing his influence and usefulness in the public councils, to the injury of his Constituents; and to enquire whether it be expedient that this Legislature, should express any opinion or take any resolution thereon.

Mr. Giles submitted the following resolution to the consideration of the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday the 8th inst.—

Resolved, The the several laws laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States be repealed on the 4th day of March next, except as to Great Britain and France, and their dependencies—and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with those nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the United States, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or of the dominions of either of them.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for interdicting all foreign armed ships from the waters of the United States.

GREAT NEWS!

"*The System Settled, and Peace Preserved!!*

The caucus at Washington, on Monday evening, was rather a public than a private meeting. The doors were not closed. Several moderate republicans, and one federalist, attended. Mr. GILES made an able speech, in a style *compassionate* and conciliatory towards the Eastern People. Messrs. EPPES, and J. G. JACKSON abandoned the War system. It was decided by 61 votes to 2, to REPEAL THE EMBARGO on the fourth of March. Messrs. Basset and Taylor were the dissentients. It was decided not to issue Letters of Marque. The question of an ARMED COMMERCE was fairly left open for decision in the House. The Volunteer Army Bill was given up. A NON-INTERCOURSE LAW is to be passed, to take effect at a distant day, if another effort for Peace shall fail.—An ARMY of Sixteen Thousand Men is to be raised, and the Executive is to be authorised to borrow TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

We do not approve this system in all its parts. But we are inclined to believe it will preserve the Peace of the Country, at least with Great Britain. [*Freeman's Jour.*

THE MAJORITY

At Washington are in a situation which demands the *pity* of their political antagonists, although, as it respects certain individuals of them, a minority man can feel nothing, as Mr. J. G. Jackson insultingly said in reply to Mr. Quincey, but *contempt, sheer contempt*. The Embargo System has disappointed all their expectations, and as to the substitute which they have chosen, war with both the great belligerent powers of Europe, they tremble at the idea of plunging their country into it, notwithstanding all their big swelling words of vanity.

Well might Sir WILLIAM JONES say of the Sacred Volume, that "independently of its divine origin, it contains more sublimity and beauty, purer morality, more important history and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than all other books." We have dwelt with delight upon its pages from a very early period of infancy. We open it every morning and every evening, and are continually astonished at the never ending variety of its facts and its reflections, applicable to every scene of human existence in every period of human society.—The 18th verse of the xxvith chapter of ISAIAH is inimitably descriptive of what must be passing in the mind of every reflecting man in the majority when he reviews the embargo policy. *We have been in pain, we have as it were brought forth wind; we have not wrought any deliverance in the earth, neither have the inhabitants of the world fallen.*

[*Freeman's Journal.*

From our Correspondent at Washington.

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 8.

NATIONAL ELECTION.

The Senate and House of Representatives met in Convention, to examine the votes for President and Vice-President. The following is the official result.

President.		
James Madison		122
Charles C. Pinckney	47	
George Clinton	6	53
Majority for Madison.		69
Vice-President		
George Clinton		113
Rufus King	47	
John Langdon	9	
James Madison	3	
James Monroe	3	62
Majority for Clinton.		51

One of the votes of Kentucky was lost by the sickness of an elector.

Mr. MILLEDGE, the President pro. tem. of the Senate, declared JAMES MADISON elected President, and GEORGE CLINTON elected Vice-President, of the United States, for four years after the third day March next.

The Senate then withdrew.

GEORGETOWN, (*Dis. Col.*) *Feb.* 9.

Dispatch vessels....The Pacific and Mentor, which we mentioned some days since, as ready to sail, under the orders of government, for Europe, have not yet taken their departure from New-York. It is said that they wait to carry out the non-intercourse law, which is to be passed in congress in the course of the present month. This may be correct for aught we know. It may be necessary as a veil to deception, to make the people believe that our laws are at last to work wonders on foreign powers. The great body of the democrats both in and out of congress undoubtedly believe that the dispatches made out at the office of the secretary of state, the substance of which we gave in a former paper, contain the instructions upon which our ministers are to act, and the principles upon which they are to negociate. And that from the offers thus to be made, our goverment expects a favorable result, from one, if not both the belligerents. We are satisfied the administration are willing this should be the impression on the public mind. But for our parts we cannot bring ourselves to believe, what we are satisfied the members of the cabinet do not believe themselves. They have no more hope in embargoes and non-intercourses than we have; and they have no expectation from the offers which are now to be publicly made to France and England. We could easily advance arguments to prove that France *will not* and England *cannot* revoke their decrees in the present state of things; but it is needless to repeat it—our government expects no such thing.

The question then is for what are these two vessels sent? Ay, there's the rub! For what are they sent?—This question we cannot answer. We can, however, state that we are informed that Mr. Coles, Mr. Jefferson's private secretary, goes out in the Mentor to France, and if we could inspect his trunk after he leaves the city of Washington, we have no doubt but we could find a reason for his voyage. We do not say that we should find letters from a great man in America to a great man in France, something similar to those sent out formerly by one Logan; but we would just hint to our readers, that if the Mentor should return with news of all our differences being settled with France, they need not be surprised—there are certain things which may go out in her to *work wonders*, if embargo and non intercourse laws should not.

Disturbances in New-England....We hear daily of disturbances in New-England, which some of the papers have dignified by the epithets of *insurrection* and *rebellion*. We do not mind these reports—we are in no fear of rebellion in the northern states. Our northern brethren are a people who are taught from their infancy to respect and revere the laws, and they know that without laws, and those too, well executed, society cannot exist. When a people by *arbitrary* measures (for the late embargo edicts cannot be called laws) are reduced to a state of starvation, and bread by tyrannic acts is taken from the "mouth of labour," some excesses are to be expected. But under all the distresses that have been heaped on the seafaring people of the eastern states, and they have certainly been sufficient to make a wise man mad, we defy the democrats to produce an instance of outrage equal to the one exhibited in mere wantonness, last fall in Baltimore. The New-England people know their rights, and will not fail to defend them—not with wild and undisciplined mobs—not with tar and feathers, but the strong arm of regular government, a government established by the fathers of their country—a government which they revere and will forever support, and which will ever protect them against the encroachments of unlawful and arbitrary power.

Standing Army....In the caucus on Monday evening last, we are informed that it was agreed to abandon the 50,000 volunteer bill, and pass a law to raise 15,000 regulars, in addition to our *standing army*.

New Loan....At the same cacus it was decided that a law should be passed to raise ten million of dollars by way of loan to maintain the standing army and for other purposes.

Embargo and non-intercourse.—It was resolved in caucus at the same time that a non-intercourse law should be passed against England and France, in which Spain should be included; and that the embargo should be raised as respects the rest of the world.

We give the above as the determination of the last caucus, not that we suppose these things will all of them be carried into effect. For several reasons we think they will not. In the first place the caucus is much weakened by divisions, and the leaders are now not quite omnipotent; secondly their determinations are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians—they change often. Perhaps while we are writing, they are rescinding the votes of the caucus of Monday evening.

Northern and Eastern States....We are told that some of the leaders in the ruling party have talked of giving up the northern and eastern states as incorrigible. They say their strength in the middle and southern states would enable them to hold their places, were they well rid of the influence of New-England; and that the Yankees cannot subsist without us; of course the poor creatures, if left to themselves, would soon be forced to return to take shelter under the wings of the noble and generous republicans of the south.

A division of the states we abhor! The idea makes our blood run cold—for we are satisfied that rivers of blood would be cold, should Providence, in wrath for our offences, suffer the union to be broken up. We have on this occasion, avoided as much as possible, mentioning the thing—it is of too serious a nature for newspaper discussion; and we are satisfied that nothing but imperious necessity could force our eastern brethren to have recourse to this last resort. That our southern brethren should treat such on affair with levity proves that they have, like us, kept the idea out of their mind as much as possible; for had they once thought on the subject, they would see in a moment that if such an event should take place, which may God in his mercy prevent, the balance, if any, would be in favour of the commercial states. We forbear entering into the discussion of this subject, at present. Every man who has the least claim to reason or forethought will anticipate in idea the distresses which must be brought on the union in general, and the southern portion of it in particular, should the demon of division once get a footing in our country. We hope and pray that our rulers will not let their passions so far gain the ascendancy over their reason as to force any state in support of its unalienable rights, to sever the union, which now binds the nation. Should such a thing happen, the sun of our prosperity would set; and we might bid *farewell, a long farewell, to all our greatness.*

The scarecrow of "A separation of the States," is a man of straw, which the democrats set up themselves, for the purpose of endeavoring to gain great applause by knocking him down!! Nobody intends a separation of states—no plan is laid or contemplated for accomplishing it—every one deprecates it. And if it ever happens it will be produced by the violence of southern democrats; and not by a conspiracy of New-England citizens.

[*Boston Palladium.*

LANCASTER, *February* 10.

The Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on Monday last exhibited one of the most shameful scenes of lawless confusion that ever disgraced a country, whose chief magistrate once vauntingly told the people that—"*error* of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

The following copy of a handbill, which was posted in various parts of Philadelphia, will evince the turpitude of the act to which we allude. A letter from Philadelphia informs us that in pursuance of this handbill, a mob of about five thousand met in the Northern Liberties, erected a gallows, and hung Mr. Pickering in *effigy*. About *sixty men in arms* attended with martial music, surrounding *the place of execution*.

But we will not keep the reader longer from a perusal of the handbill. It is a pretty sample of the *republicanism* of that part of the state which has furnished a senator to congress, as remarkable for his *public virtue* and *pure republicanism*, as he is for *private honesty*.

TAKE NOTICE,

On the Sixth of February,

A GIBBET

WILL be erected, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Town-House, in the Northern Liberties, on which will be HUNG IN EFFIGY

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Having the British orders of council hanging round his neck, and the French decrees to his heels—at the hour of seven of the same evening the whole will be set on fire and

BURNT.

All people are invited to the exit of a TRAITOR. The friends of TIMOTHY are particularly invited, if they have hearts in their carcasses to come and rescue their favorite traitor from the flames.

N. B. Timothy's friends will not be disappointed in the hour, as there will be no burning before 7 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb. 7.*

On Friday last, the Senate of the U. States passed a bill, granting to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, 200,000 acres of land, to be paid for in the stock of the company, at the usual rate the United States sell the land.

MR. DURELL's MOTION,

In the house of representatives of the United States, considering the capture and condemnation, under the decrees and orders of any belligerent, of a vessel of the United States, as a declaration of war. Read on the 4th February, and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the United States will consider any capture and condemnation of merchant vessels of the United States, owned wholly by a citizen or citizens thereof, and engaged in lawful commerce, by an armed vessel sailing under a belligerent flag, and acting by and under authority of orders, decrees, or edicts violating the lawful commerce or neutral rights of the United States, as a declaration of war on the part of that government to which said belligerent flag shall belong, and in whose court such condemnation shall be had.

Resolved, That the president of the United States, on being satisfactorily informed of such capture and condemnation as aforesaid, be requested, forthwith, to recall from such belligerent state, by and under whose authority, such capture and condemnation shall be made, such resident minister or ministers of the United States as may reside at the government thereof.

Charles the Fourth (late king of Spain,) his Queen, and Godoy (the Prince of Peace,) have been removed to the palace of Chamberd, near Blois, 'till the seat of Navarre, near Evreux, in Normandy, which belonged to the late Duc de Bouillon, can be prepared for their reception. —The Queen of Etruria and her young son are placed at a house in the village of St. Mendez, near Paris, under proper care. Ferdinand, and his two brothers, the Infant Charles Isidore, who is about 21 years of age, and the Infant Francis, who is about 14, continue closely confined in the castle of Valency. It was Bonaparte's intention, some weeks ago, to have removed Ferdinand to Paris and he was taken out of his prison for thar purpose; but on the road to the capital counter orders arrived, and he was remanded into confinement, Napoleon doubtless, reserves him to be liberated, or not, according to circumstances and events.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Malaga, Nov.* 15.—We come on remarkably well: you may depend our independency is completely secured, and that the perfidious Napoleon will not have it in his power to put in force his iniquitous plans. You can have no idea how the spirit of enthusiasm is kept up—how anxious every man is to join the army, which, depend on it is more than 500,000 strong before the end of the year. The attrocities committed by the French troops, wherever they have been, have so exasperated the minds of every body, that all our youngsters are anxious to march; and if as many more troops are wanted, they can be got in readiness. With equal forces our army will always come off victorious—with a superiority, we must drive them out of the country, and that will soon be the case. I will venture to say, that even should Bonaparte bring 500,000 against us, he will be driven back. All goes well!—The whole nation has the greatest confidence in the Central Junta—its president, Florida Blanca, and other ministers are appointed—Every branch of government will be regenerated, and we will live in happiness henceforward."

BOSTON, *Feb.* 3.

THE PORT OF BOSTON CLOSED BY MILITARY FORCE.

When usurpation once sets law and right at defiance, it knows no bounds, but effectual resistance. Let our fellow citizens throughout this state be informed, that on Monday last, Col. BOYD, who commands the troops here, was ordered to let no vessel, of any description, under any circumstances, quit the port! The flags in the harbour were hoisted half mast high, and some symptons of no very equivocal character shewed that the patience of the people is approaching its crisis.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Important Report.

The committee on the several memorials from the people of a number of towns in this State praying the interposition of the Legislature in their behalf, in the present situation of our public affairs, made a report in part.

After an able and highly interesting preamble, the committee recommended the passing of the following Resolves and Act.

RESOLVES.

Resolved, That the act of the congress of the U. States, passed on the 9th day of Jan. in the present year, for enforcing the act laying an embargo and the several acts supplementary thereto, is, in the opinion of the Legislature, in many respects unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and not legally binding on the citizens of this State. But notwithstanding this opinion, in order finally to secure a certain and permanent relief, it is earnestly recommended to all parties aggrieved by the operation of this act, to abstain from forcible resistance, and to apply for their remedy, in a peaceable manner, to the laws of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That a suitable remonstrance be prepared and immediately forwarded to the congress of the U. States from this legislature, expressing their opinions and feelings on the several subjects of complaint, contained in the said petitions, and particularly urging the repeal of the said act of congress, passed on the 9th day of Jan. last.

Resolved, That the legislature of this commonwealth, will zealously co-operate with any of the other states, in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such amendments to the constitution of the U. States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain protection and defence for commerce, and to give to the commercial states their fair and just consideration in the government of the Union; and for affording permanent security, as well as present relief, from the oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

Resolved, That the hon. the president of the senate, and the hon. the speaker of the house of representatives, be requested to transmit a copy of this report, and the resolution thereon, to the legislatures of such of our sister states as manifest a disposition to concur with us in measures to rescue our common country from impending ruin, and to preserve inviolable the Union of the States.

THE ACT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

An act to secure the people of this commonwealth against unreasonable, arbitrary, and unconstitutional searches in their dwelling houses.

Whereas it is declared and provided in and by the 14th article of the Declaration of Rights of the inhabitants of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, that "every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers and possessions, and that all warrants are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them is not previously supported by oath or affirmation:

And whereas it is also provided in and by the fourth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. And it being the duty of the legislature to protect the citizens of this state against the infringements of their essential Rights, and to provide effectually for the punishments of those who violate them: *Therefore*,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the Declaration of Rights and Constitution aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling house of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same, in the DAY time, to search the same house for any specie or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling house and not having a warrant therefor, supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in the supreme Judicial Court, be sentenced by said court to pay a fine to the use of the commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common jail of the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding months, or either of the said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said circumstances and aggravation of said offence.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the Declaration of Rights and Constitution aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same in the NIGHT time, being armed with an offensive or deadly weapon, to search the house for any specie, or any article of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling house, and not having a warrant therefore supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, in the supreme judical court, be sentenced by said court, to pay a fine to the use of the commonwealth not exceeding the sum of dollars and to suffer imprisonment in the common jail in the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding months, or either of said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence —Provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to effect, or in any manner impair, the remedy which any person might have had for damages in a civil action, if this act had not been passed.

The senate ordered 500 copies of the Report, &c. to be printed, together with the new embargo law; and assigned Tuesday next, 11 o'clock, for considering the Report. The Report, which is long, being wanted to prepare the pamphlets, we are unable to publish the preamble this day.

Delaware Legislature.

In the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, the following Resolutions were adopted, February 1st.

Whereas the measures pursued by the government of the United States, have justly excited considerable interest in the United States, and silence on our part might be construed into an approbation of those measures:—Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, by the house of representatives of the state of Delaware, that we cannot approve the policy of those measures that have annihilated the commerce of the U. States, and brought distress and ruin on our own citizens, while at the same time they have done no injury to the enemies of our country; that we cannot approve the policy of an administration that does not act with impartiality and sincerity towards all foreign nations.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of the United States have a right freely to navigate the ocean, and to carry on a fair and honest commerce, and that we highly disapprove a policy that relinquishes those rights or dares not defend them.

3. *Resolved*, That we consider the embargo *as a war measure*, worse than futile; as a measure injurious to ourselves, destructive to the best interests of the country, and evidently intended to be partial in its operation against the belligerent nations; and that it becomes the United States, a great and gallant nation, to defend its rights in a manly, open and efficient manner.

4. *Resolved*, That we consider the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," and the several acts supplementary thereto, approved on the 9th January, 1809, by the president of the United States, as an invasion of the liberty of the people, and the constitutional sovereignty of the state governments.

5. *Resolved*, That it will be dangerous to the freedom of these states, to place at the disposal of the President of the United States, a standing army of 50,000 volunteers.

6. *Resolved*, That in our opinions, the present embarrassed and unhappy situation of our country, might have been avoided, if the administration had pursued the wise and prudent policy of the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

7. *Resolved, nevertheless*, That we have the fullest confidence that the patriotism of the good people of the U. States will induce them to submit to unwise and arbitrary laws, rather than resort to violence; and that they will use the remedy pointed out by the constitution for the evils under which they suffer, rather than jeopardise the Union of the States, and the independence of their country, by an open opposition to the laws.

8. *Resolved, also*, That the legislature and people of the state of Delaware, feel no foreign partiality, and that they will defend their country from the aggression of any foreign foe.

To be Let on Ground Rent,

The following property, belonging to AGNES IRWIN, widow—

A LOT of Ground, (the number not at present recollected.) situate on Second and Third, between Market and Wood streets, occupied at present by Mr. Matthews, hatter. Also a Lot between Third and Fourth streets, adjoining a lot known as the property of Doctor Mowry and Jamison's heirs. If said property be not leased on ground rent before the first of April next, the lots and buildings thereon will be rented.

Application to be made to *AGNES IRWIN*, of this place, or to *DAVID IRWIN*, of Pitt Township.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1809.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April,

THE STORE ROOM,

At present occupied by Robert Simpson; situate on the Diamond—Also, the one adjoining, lately occupied by John Finley, and with it the remainder of the house.—Likewise, a WARE HOUSE in Diamond Alley. For terms apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON, or
JOHN FINLEY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending WILLIAM OXLEY, an apprentice to the paper-making business, who absconded from my employ on Saturday night the 28th of January; had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth roundabout and overhalls, but I have reason to expect he can change his clothing with assistance from some of his connexions. He is seventeen years of age, five feet eight or nine inces high, heavy made, has a down look, and a turbulent disposition; he has had from his infancy a sore head, which raises a scab and breaks out. I will give the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to me, at the Paper Mill, on the Town Fork, six miles from Lexington, Ky. or the reward if confined in any gaol in the United States.

ISAAC YARNEL.

January, 30, 1809.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife PEGGY SMITH, has behaved herself in a most indecent and scandalous manner, and left my bed and board, I bereby forwarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

BENJAMIN SMITH.

Allegheny County, Pitt township, Feb. 15, 1809.

B. CRAMER's CATALOGUE.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS,—*Continued.*

S. S. SMITH'S Sermons
White's sermons
Hawies history of the Church of Christ, 2 vols.
The life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. and a comprehensive history of American Methodism, with a likeness of Mr. Wesley.
Sermons, evangelical, doctrinal, and practical, by Joseph Lathrop, D. D.
A theoretic explanation of the science of sanctity, an idea of God, of his creations, and kingdoms, &c. by Thomas Fessenden, A. M.
A plea for religion and the Sacred Writings, by the Rev. David Simpson, M. A.
The Safety of appearing at the day of Judgment in the righteousness of Christ, by the Rev. Solomon Stoddard.
Considerations upon Christian truths and Christian duties, digested into meditations for every day in the year, by the rev. doctor Challenar, 2 vols.
Sermons on a virtuous course, on the resurrection of Lazarus, &c. by Richard Price, D.D.
Faith no Fancy, or a treatice on mental images, by Ralph Erskine, A. M. with a sermon entitled, *The True Christ, no new Christ.*
The Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come, delivered under the similitude of a dream, by John Bunyan.
Life and Character of Jonathan Edwards, and eighteen select sermons.
The miscellaneous works of the late Richard Baxter, his call to the unconverted, converse with God in solitude, and his dying thoughts.
Biographical sermons, by William Enfield, L. L. D.
Truth and excellence of the Christian Religion exhibited, containing sketches of the lives of eminent laymen, who have written in defence of the Christian religion, by Hannah Adams.
A display of Divine Providence, or a Journal of a captured missionary, by William Gregory.
Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, delivered in the parish church of St. James, by the rt. rev. Beilby Porteus, D. D. bishop of London.
Sermons preached in London at the formation of the missionary society, to which are prefixed, memorials respecting the establishment of that society, by the Rev. T. Hawies, L.L.B.
Village Sermons, or sixty-five plain and short discourses on the principal doctrine of the gospel, intended for the use of families, Sunday schools, &c. in country villiges, by Geo. Burder, 2 vols.
Village Dialogues, between farmer Littleworth and the Rev. Mr. Lovegood, and others, by Rowland Hill, A. M. 2 vols.
The constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.
Philosophical and critical inquiries concerning Christianity, by Charles Bonnet, of Geneva, F. R. S.
The Christian Institutes, or the sincere word of God, by the rt. rev. father in God, Francis Castrell.
Eleven select sermons of the late rev. James Saurin, on various important subjects.
Marshall's Catechism, to which is added an explantion of sundry terms belonging to religion.
Discourses to young persons, by the late rev. John Clarke, D. D.
A collection of the promises of scripture, by Samuel Clarke, D. D
A Gospel Alarm to Christendom, which exhibits vital truth, and reprobates all her most lauded notions of religion, both natural and revealed, by Henry Casson, late of Maryland.
The four Gospels, containing the history of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, from his birth to his crucifixion, with elegant engravings.
The Centaur not fabulous, in six letters to a friend, on the life in voyage, by Dr. Young, with the life of the author.
Olney Hymns, by the Rev. John Newton.
An alarm to unconverted sinners, by the Rev. Joseph Allen.
The sacred mirror, or compendious view of Scripture history, containing a faithful narrative of all the principal events recited in the Old and New Testaments, by the Rev. Thomas Smith.
Memoirs of the dead and tomb remembrancer.
Candid reasons for renouncing the principles of Antipaedobaptism, also an appendix containing a short method with the Methodists, by Peter Edwards.
Booth's reign of grace from its rise to its consummation.
—— Glad tidings to perishing sinners.
Owen on redemption—The death of death in death of Christ.
Wesley's account of the life and death of the Rev. John Fletcher.
The Christian Journal, or meditations on spring, summer, harvest, winter and Sabbath day, by the Rev. John Brown.
The Complaint, or Night Thoughts, on life, death, and immortality, by Dr. Young.
The death of Abel, from the German of Gessner, with handsome engravings.
The book of common prayer, common and elegant.
Fletcher's spiritual letters.
Porteus's evidence of the Christian revelation,
Elizabeth Rowe's devout exercises of the heart, in meditation and soliloquy, prayer and praise.
Watts' Psalms and Hymns, bound together, small
———, large print, each separate.
David's Psalms, large print.
———, with notes.
Rippon's Hymns.
Hymns and spiritual songs, for the use of Christians.
The following of Jesus Christ, by Kempis.
Ecclesiastical catechism, by A. M'Cleod, A.M.
Worlds displayed, for the benefit of young people.
Russel's Seven Sermons.
Advice to Parents, by the rev. Robert Reid, with a recommendation, by the rev. Francis Pringle.——*To be continued.*

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR
FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use, for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.
Who has constantly for sale the following
GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.
ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.
Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

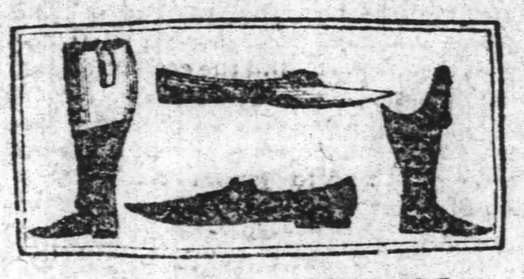
For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEO. SHIRAS.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.
May 23, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.—

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

ZADOK CRAMER

Has just received a few copies of the first volume of a work which ought to engage the attention of every farmer of taste in the United States, a work deserving a place in every scientific reader's library:

MEMOIRS OF THE
PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
AGRICULTURE:
Containing Communications on various subjects
IN
HUSBANDRY & RURAL AFFAIRS;
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
SCHUYLKILL PERMANENT BRIDGE.

"Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor as well as the rich, may be filled; and happiness and peace may be established throughout our borders."

OF this valuable institution the hon. judge Peters is president, and Dr. James Mease, secretary. Their labours are bestowed to the society for the good of the American people. The profits arising from the sale of the book they now present to the public, are to be applied to the funds for bestowing *Premiums* to artists, manufacturers, and farmers; for useful experiments in agriculture; for specimens of fine cloth, &c. &c. and as such it ought, and will, no doubt, be generously encouraged by an enlightened people.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.
October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waist-coating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.
Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.